



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, April 28, 1853.

WHIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, Lancaster County
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MYERS, Clarion Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCURE, Franklin Co.

The case of the Commonwealth against J. J. Posters was tried last week, at Easton, and resulted in the complete and triumphant vindication of the Defendant. The evidence against the accused was in the language of his Honor, Judge McCartney, "totally annihilated." The verdict of acquittal was rendered amidst the most unbounded applause, which the officers of the Court could scarcely suppress. The miserable wretch that ostensibly preferred the charge, made her escape to New-Jersey, or she would have been lodged in jail.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

This body closed its session on the 19th inst., without having passed many important general bills, but a host of private acts.

Mr. Carson, Speaker, resigned the chair, and an election was gone into, which resulted in the choice of John C. Kunkel, of Dauphin, as Speaker of the Senate till the next meeting of the legislature. Upon being conducted to the chair he made a brief speech, and the Senate was then adjourned *sine die*.

Relief Notes.—A section was passed in the appropriation bill providing for the speedy cancellation of the relief notes. The greater portion of those notes has become so filthy and tattered that their cancellation was urgently demanded by every consideration of decency and comfort. The large number of counterfeiters in circulation was also a strong reason for the withdrawal of the whole issue from circulation.

The opinion is unanimous, among those who claim to know, that the prospect for an abundant supply of fruit, in Central Ohio, was never better than at present. The backward season has kept the peaches, &c., away from the frosts, and it is hoped there will be no weather to injure them. For two years there have been no peaches in that quarter, but the prospect for a good yield is very flattering.

The New York Tribune, entered upon its thirteenth year on the 11th inst., and signalized the occasion by enlarging its size about one-third. This enlargement will add to the expenses of the establishment about \$50,000 per annum, and the white paper on which it is printed costs more than the subscription price of the paper.

The Tribune is confessedly the leading journal in our country. It is always found on the side of the Right and in advocating that which goes to elevate man, it strikes boldly and fearlessly. It panders to no prejudices, and sacrifices no principle for popularity or expediency. As the world understands the term, The Tribune is not popular, yet no paper in the country has half its influence in directing public sentiment, or has near so many thousands of intelligent, orderly and industrious readers. With the Newark Mercury we can say, "we never knew a man of illiberal sentiments, one unjust to his workmen, and groveling in his aspirations, who liked the Tribune; and it is rare to find one with liberal views who does not admit its claims upon the public regard."

The Lackawanna Herald is the name of a new independent paper published at Scranton, Luzerne County, by C. E. LATHROP. The Herald is respectable in size, and exhibits both taste and talent. To get up a good paper, furnishing a faithful panorama of passing events, is by no means a small undertaking. Mr. L. knows how to do it. By the way, cannot the editor make arrangements to furnish a weekly report of the progress of the coal trade in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys? This would add much to the value of the paper.—*March Chunk Gazette.*

A man was arrested in Harrisburg a few days since for selling rancid butter.

The Pittsburgh Visitor learns that on Monday a passenger in the accommodation train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, told the conductor he had no money to pay his passage, but wished him to permit him to come to Pittsburgh. This the conductor refused, when the poor man made no further remark. The cars were stopped and he expelled. He sat down on the road side, dropped his head upon his knees and died instantly. There were several small houses near, but no one took the corpse in, and the next day it was still there, lying in a coffin by the roadside. This took place a few miles west of Greensburg; but we could not learn the name of the poor stranger.

The yearly sales of oysters in the city of New-York exceed five millions of dollars, and the number of persons employed in the business, directly or indirectly, is about fifty thousand. Two thirds of the whole amount of oysters sold in our markets come from Virginia, which has a more extensive oyster trade than any other State in the Union.—The residue is obtained from the waters of New-York and those of New-Jersey—the East River, furnishes the largest supply. A considerable supply is procured from Shrewsbury and York Bay.

Post Master

Some Postmasters and newspaper subscribers are under the impression that the law authorizing newspapers to circulate, free of postage in the county where they are published, was repealed, by the late session of Congress.—This is a mistake. Congress passed an amendment to the Post Route bill, allowing Postmasters whose compensation does not exceed \$500 a quarter, one cent for every "free" letter delivered from their respective offices, and two mills for delivering to subscribers, each newspaper not chargeable with postage. These amounts are not to be collected from the public, but are to be allowed by the Government to the postmasters in the settlement of their accounts. Between subscribers and Postmasters the law remains the same as before. It is only between the Postmasters and the Government, that a change has been made.

A woman in Sutton, N. H., recently became the mother of four live bouncing boys, at a single birth. At the latest advices the whole crowd were doing not only "as well as could be expected," but rather better.

Swindled Countrymen.

Two countrymen from the Western part of New York State were lately relieved of three hundred dollars in the following manner: They had come to N. York city for the purpose of engaging passage to California. While looking at one of the steamships on the North River, loading for San Francisco, they were accosted by two other men, who induced them to relinquish the idea of going in that vessel, and persuaded them to go to Brooklyn to examine a ship which was to sail next day, and on which they could secure passage at a much cheaper rate. Believing the story, they accompanied their new friends to Fort Greene, from the top of which they were promised a splendid view of the city. Before reaching the top of the hill they sat down to rest, when one of the New Yorkers pulled a small and apparently solid ivory ball from his pocket, and proposed to bet that it was hollow and contained a piece of white paper. The countrymen, catching at the bait, bet \$300, one staking \$200 and the other \$100, and placed the money in the hands of New Yorker No. 2, who, appearing perfectly honest, gave them a check on the Greenwich Bank for \$1000 as security. Holding the money rather loosely in his hand, New Yorker No. 1 grabbed it and ran off, the other following as fast as he could, and both were soon out of sight, and the countrymen minus their cash. They subsequently related their misfortune at the office of the chief of police. One of the rogues who performed this trick, named Edward Haggerty, has been arrested and committed to prison. James Hayden is the man's name who was robbed.

Reese Evans, a youth not yet nineteen years old, belonging at Carbondale, was convicted at Wilkesbarre last week of the murder of Louis Reese, a merchant at the latter place. Evans went to Reese's store, and purchased several articles of clothing, promising to pay for them as soon as he could go over and get the money of a man near Kingston. It was arranged that Reese should go with him, and so they started together. After they got over the Wilkesbarre bridge it appears that they left the road and went across the fields. On the way Evans drew a pistol, shot Reese through the head, took his watch, and what money he had about him, and made off. Taken together the case is almost unparalleled. At his conviction the delinquent manifested no remorse, but protested most stoutly that he was innocent.

A State "Drumming for Citizens."—The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill providing for the appointment of a travelling emigrant agent, whose duty it shall be to induce emigrants to the west to embrace the advantages held out to them in Wisconsin.—Hon. J. Townsend, formerly a member of the Legislature, has accepted the appointment.

The wheat crop in Western New York is said to be very promising for a good yield.

A run was made on Thursday last on the Cut straw Bank of Lansingburgh. When our express left, the officers were redeeming the small bills with rags-bags turnips. Whether this unexpected monetary excitement will react on Wall street, is yet to be seen.—N. Y. Atlas.

A Pigeon Roost is mentioned by the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald as existing in that region. It commences about 28 miles from Fort Smith, and extends for upwards of 20 miles on either side of the Potera, to within a few miles of Waldron, in Scott county. The number of birds is beyond computation.

Ole Ball's four concerts in New Orleans netted upwards of ten thousand dollars. Fiddling to some purpose.

N. Y. Religious Anniversaries.

The great religious societies, whose centre of operations is in New York city, are maturing their annual reports, and otherwise arranging for the celebration of their respective anniversaries, commencing on the 9th of May. The past year has been one of prosperity, and the receipts of the several societies, in most instances, show an advance over any previous year. So far as they have been made up, they are exhibited in the following table, which we find in the *Journal of Commerce*. In some instances they are partly estimated, but are not far out of the way:—

	1852.	1853.
Amer. Tract Society,	\$342,749	\$384,697
" Bible	208,745	334,000
" B. C. F. Missions,	201,745	186,781
" Home Mis. Society,	165,002	171,734
" For and Chris. Union,	54,600	62,000
" and For. Bible Society,	42,312 (not made up.)	
" Baptist Home Mis. Soc.,	37,814 (not made up.)	
" Seaman's Friend Soc.,	21,800	22,500
N. Y. State Colonization Soc.,	11,529	15,380

The American Board of Missions have sent out about thirty missionaries since the commencement of the fiscal year. The American Home Mission Society have had in commission 1,083 laborers, against 1,062 last year. The American and Foreign Christian Union has had in its employ 140 laborers, mostly in this country.

The receipts of the American Tract Society for the year ending April 1. for publications sold, was \$237,252 21, and in donations \$147,374 64. Grants during the year—in publications 63,789,976 pages; in value \$42,637 98, exclusive of \$20,000 in cash remitted to foreign lands.

The operation of the Colonization Society have increased beyond any previous year. Much encouragement is derived from the readiness of the people, particularly in the State of New York, to co-operate, by the formation of auxiliary societies and otherwise. The intelligence from Liberia is also of a cheering character. Belgium has recently recognised the independence of Liberia, making the fifth monarchical government that has taken this step.

The American Bible Society has largely increased its operation during the year. Its distribution of volumes during the previous year amounted to 666,000. This number is now increased by the addition of about 100,000 volumes. The society has moved a large portion of its effects to the new edifice on Astor Place, where many men are already employed.

Singular Lawsuit.—Of the many novel causes for "going to law," among the most singular is a suit now pending in St. Louis.—The parties are Charles Stewart, plaintiff, and John R. Flemming, defendant.—and the origin of the suit, as we understand the circumstances, are as follows: Mr. Stewart announced his intention to Mr. Flemming of being married,—which the latter treated as a jest. To give assurance to the statement, Mr. Stewart offered to give Mr. Flemming a ten dollar vest if the latter would agree to pay the minister who officiated at the ceremony, \$25, which on being demanded of Mr. Flemming, he refused to pay. The suit was commenced to recover this amount.

High Priced Religion.—Dow, Jr. the eccentric preacher, in allusion to the exclusion of many would be church goers from the sanctuary, by reason of the enormously high pews rents in the fashionable churches of New York, characteristically remarks:

"There is a high duty on the fashionable bread of life. To go to church in any kind of tolerable style costs a heap every year, and I know very well why a majority of you go to Beelzebub, is because you can't afford to go to Heaven at the present exorbitant prices."

The Potato Rot

The following, says the Scientific American is said to be an excellent mixture for the protection of the Potato vine:

"Take one peck of fine salt and mix it thoroughly with half a bushel of Nova Scotia plaster or gypsum; ground plaster is best, and immediately after hoeing the second time, or just as the young potato begins to set, sprinkle on the main vines, next to the ground, a table spoonful of the above mixture to each hill, and be sure to get it on the main vine."

The Boston Herald states that during a thunder storm a few days since, "two wild ducks were taken on the wing" by a flash of lightning, and dropped near South Boston bridge in the water.—They were seen to fall and Mr. Joseph Colburn, wood and coal dealer on Turnpike street, South Boston, went out and picked them up. One of them had his head taken completely off. The feathers on the neck were partly singed. The other had a wing taken off, and the feathers on his back plucked off smoothly as if done by hand.

The Pen with which the Signers of the Declaration of Independence signed their several names to that instrument, is now in the office of the Secretary of State, in Washington.

General Scott in New York.—Gen. Winfield Scott has purchased the new residence of Charles Partridge, Esq., No. 128 Twelfth street. The house is 28½ feet front by 60 deep, with a stable in the rear. Price \$29,000. The General will take possession at an early day.

Novel Convention.—Andrew Jackson Davis and others propose a Convention to investigate the origin and inspiration of the Bible at Hartford on the 2d day of June. We haven't heard that the American Bible Society has concluded to "stop the press" to await the result of this discussion.

The income from the rent of the pews in the Rev. Mr. Chapin's church, New York, is \$15,000 a year.

Down South a newly appointed jailor once told the convicts that if they did not behave themselves he would "kick them out of the establishment."

Death of the Vice President.

Hon. WILLIAM RUFUS KING, long a Senator of the United States from Alabama, lately chosen Vice-President, died of consumption at his plantation, near Cahawba, Ala., on Monday the 18th inst., aged 68. His trip to Cuba in pursuit of health proved futile, as such trips usually do, and he was barely enabled to reach his home before Death claimed him as his prey. We condense from a biographical sketch in the *Tribune* the following particulars of his political career:

Mr. King had been longer in Congress than any man remaining in it since the death of Mr. Clay. He was a native of North Carolina, and elected thence to the House of Representatives, where he first took his seat in Dec., 1811. Six months afterwards, War against Great Britain was declared; Messrs. Clay, Grundy and Calhoun being among its warmest and most influential advocates.

Mr. King remained a Representative from North Carolina, moderately but steadily supporting the War and other measures of the 'Republican' party, till 1816, when he heartily co-operated with the great body of that party in chartering the Second National Bank, voting with its friends on every division.

At the close of this session, Mr. King resigned his seat and removed to Alabama, then a Territory, soon to become a State, and was soon after chosen a member of its Constitutional Convention. On its admission as a State, he was chosen (in 1819) one of its U. S. Senators, which post he held uninterruptedly till 1844—a period of 25 years. He then resigned his seat on being appointed by John Tyler, Ambassador to the Court of France, where he spent some years. In 1848, having relinquished his Mission, he was re-elected to the Senate, and continued to serve therein until the session of last winter, when the progress of Consumption compelled him to leave Washington for Cuba—in vain. He remained on the island for two months or more to no purpose, and then, finding recovery hopeless, hastened home to die.

Mr. King was a gentleman of moderate abilities and manageable passions. A thorough devotee of party, he rarely did or said anything that an opponent could deem personally offensive. No public man of our time ever steered clearer of reverse through a long official career, and none ever did less to justify his good fortune. We cannot now remember a measure of any consequence he originated, nor even a memorable sentence that fell from his lips, during his forty-odd years of public service in the most responsible positions. Mr. K. was never married, but leaves a large property to distant relatives.

By the death of Mr. King, the office of Vice-President devolves (until his term expires, or the Senate see fit to choose another President) on Hon. David R. Atcherson Senator from Missouri, who will pretty certainly be left out of the Senate after the close of the next Congress, (March 3d, 1855.)

CURIOUS FREAK OF A STREAK OF LIGHTNING.—The Long Islander, published at Huntington, says: During the thunder storm on Thursday, 14th April, a house in Amityville was struck by lightning. It seems the lightning entered the door, split the sill, passed along in the room to a large cooking stove, which it threw up into the second story, and cut off three of the toes of a woman (whose name we could not learn) who was sitting near by. The shoe through which the lightning entered appeared entirely unimpaired with the exception of a small hole on one side.

A LARGE TROUT.—Mr. Thomas Dowd, of East Hartford, showed us, a few days since, a fine salmon trout, weighing seven and a quarter pounds. It was taken by John Irving and George Risley, on the 11th April, at the mouth of the Hockanum river, where it empties in the Connecticut, about two miles below Hartford. It is a beautiful fish, and the largest ever caught in this region.—*Hartford Times.*

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The axe of the executioner falls rapidly and steadily, and official heads are dropping daily from Maine to Oregon. The Whigs everywhere submit to their fate like men and philosophers, and neither the victims nor the press cry out "proscription." No such wail goes up as in 1848, when a few dozen Locofocos got their walking papers. There is no struggle on the part of Whig office-holders to retain place, and no trimming of sails to retain power and patronage.—*Cleveland Herald.*

PENNSYLVANIANS IN CALIFORNIA.—In the California Legislature there are eleven natives of Pennsylvania, seven being members of the Senate, and four of the House of Representatives; in addition to which the Governor and Secretary of State are natives of Pennsylvania.

It is estimated that the total number of vessels wrecked, and ashore, in the neighborhood of Key West, during the past thirty years, exceeds 1,200, and that the value of said vessels, their cargoes and materials, does not in the aggregate fall short of \$40,000,000.

It is said that two men are now incarcerated in the Morris (N.J.) jail who were indicted for the murder of Rodolph Kending, and are to be tried in Morristown this week, on the charge, while Kending is in fact alive, and is now on his way home from Chicago, where he was when news of the indictment reached him.

There is a breed of sheep in California the wool of which is two feet long and very fine.

Rail Roads.

From the spirit which we observe manifesting itself on all sides of us, relative to Rail-Road improvement, we are convinced that the people in this section of the country have at last, waked up to their importance. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Rail Road Company have organized and we are told, are to have the route surveyed and an approximate estimate made as soon as it can be done, with the intention of putting portions of the road under contract immediately. The country thro' which this road will run, the feasibility of the route, the comparatively small sum of money it will cost to build it, together with the connections it will make with important Rail Roads at each of its terminations, should be, in our judgment, considerations sufficiently important of themselves, to warrant the immediate commencement of the work.

We are also informed that the work of building the Cobb's Gap and Delaware Rail Road, from Scranton to the Delaware Water Gap, has been commenced. Through the Carbondale Transcript, we also learn, that a survey is now being made of the Lackawanna or Susquehanna Rail Road to be built from the terminus of the Albany and Susquehanna Rail Road to the Lackawanna Valley.

In addition to these three roads, preparations are said to be making for the construction of the Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Rail Road, running from Wilkesbarre to the Delaware Water Gap.

Success to all of these enterprises, is the voice of public improvement. The development of our coal fields and the consequent increase of the business of this beautiful Valley, made rich by the hand of nature herself, demands these four improvements. By them the too long neglected Wyoming Valley will be opened up to the great markets of the north and the east. The increasing, and certainly to be still further increased demand for the valuable mineral product with which this valley is so largely abundant, can no more than be supplied, if by them it can be, by the outlets which we now have by the Pennsylvania canal, the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Rail-Road and the Lackawanna and Western Rail Road; and which we shall have when the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Rail-Road, the Cobb's Gap and Delaware Rail-Road, the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Rail-Road, and the Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Rail-Road, are built, and the extension of the North Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal is completed. Let the strife then be to see which of the different parties so deeply interested in these important improvements will have their work done first, and not which of them shall throw obstacles in the way of their neighbor.

The Maine Law.

The following opinion of Chief Justice Shepley, was concurred in by a full bench of the Supreme Court of Maine. It covers the whole ground of the law—seizures, forfeitures and destruction. Read it:—

"The State, by its legislative enactments, operating prospectively, may determine that articles injurious to the public health or to morals shall not constitute property, within its jurisdiction. It may come to the conclusion that spirituous liquors, when used as a beverage, are productive of a great variety of ills to the people, both in their individual and in their social relation. That the least use of them for such a purpose, injurious, and suited to produce, by a greater use serious injury to the comforts, morals, and health; and the common use of them for a purpose, operates to diminish the productiveness of labor; to injure the health, to impose upon the people additional and unnecessary burdens; to produce waste of time and property, to introduce disorder and disobedience to law; to disturb the peace and multiply crimes of every grade. Such conclusions would be justified by the experience and history of man. If a Legislature declares that no person shall acquire any property in them, for such a purpose, THERE WOULD BE NO OCCASION FOR ANY COMPLAINT THAT IT HAD VIOLATED ANY PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION."

Curious Freak of Nature.—John Rose, an insane man, died recently at Goshen, Orange county, having literally starved to death. A post mortem examination was held, when his stomach revealed the following contents: One large silver teaspoon, a pair of steel spectacles nicely rolled up, and a crank used for winding up a clock.—*Rochester Union.*

The Wilkesbarre Advocate establishment has been disposed of to Messrs. Wm. P. Miner and Joseph W. Miner, by whom the paper will hereafter be conducted. Sharp D. Lewis, Esq., under whose control the Advocate was one of the best and most dignified journals in the interior of the State, retires to engage in other business pursuits, for which he has our best wishes. Messrs. Miners are young men of talent and enterprise, in whose hands the Advocate will sustain its high character as a journal, and as one of them is a son and the other a nephew of that very able, worthy and estimable veteran of the fraternity, Hon. Charles Miner, they will no doubt have the benefit of his prolific pen to amuse and instruct its readers. We wish them abundant success.—*Daily News.*

The London Dispatch does not consider London the worst place in the World. It assures its readers that bad as that great English metropolis is, there is more villainy, vice and crime in New York, than any other city in the world, New Orleans, another American city, alone excepted.

A Modern Orlando.

Our California papers are largely occupied with accounts of a celebrated robber-chief, named Joaquin. He is said to command a bold and reckless band of villains, who have committed many enormities. He is represented to be about thirty-five years of age, and is a Mexican by birth although a resident of California, he has a regular chain of associates at home:

"He has been known to enter the capital cities disguised as a friar—he has been arrested several times, but through his expertness, and influence he wielded among the soldiery, he has been discharged. He is about six feet in height, and of immense muscular strength; is well versed in the use of arms, and in disposition cruel and sanguinary. He has a dark, sallow complexion, and during the Mexican war was known to wear a coat of armor. He has committed numberless murders, has burned many ranches, and has resided in San Francisco. He has frequently obtained information of Mexicans leaving California with money, who have been dogged and robbed by detached portions of his band.—In some instances they been robbed on their arrival at Mexico—the news of their departure, and the money they had about them, having been forwarded by means of the associates living on the road. Joaquin belonged to the band of guerrillas commanded by the famous Padre Juranta, who was captured and shot during the Mexican War."

An Extensive Conspiracy.

Rev. E. Smith, of *The Mansfield (O.) Statesman*, has evidence that the Brotherhood of Thieves, the existence of which was proven on a recent trial for burglary, in Lake County, Ohio, extends over every State in the Union. He says:

"We are aware of the existence of said society, by the confession of one of its members, who had too much conscience for such a brotherhood. He stated that they were banded together for robbery, theft, counterfeiting and murder, and to protect each other from the fangs of the law, by being witnesses for each other, and getting on juries when they could. Death, he said, was the penalty of any betrayal of their secrets or plans, or of any of the brotherhood, or of any infidelity to their secret obligations."

He further states that this society is extended into every State in the Union—has branches and high officers in all the States—that its members were numerous and respectable, many of them occupying important stations; and, having a wide influence, some are members of churches and church officers, and attend to the forms of religion, such as asking a blessing at the table, and attending to family worship. These statements were made in confidence under circumstances calculated to leave little or no doubt of their truth. The name of this humble penitent confessor dare not be given, as he would certainly be put to death if his confession should come to the knowledge of the brotherhood.

There can be no doubt of the existence of this society, and it is a fearful state of things, and shows to what uses secrecy can be put. To have secret oath-bound and banded robbers, thieves and murderers mixed up with the community and entering into families and spying out all our precious things, and at the same time praying with us and going to the sacred communion, is truly a horrible state of society. But so it is; we know not the danger to which this alarm may expose us, but the community ought to be apprised of these things, and we have concluded to send out the alarm.

A similar society was formed in Europe in 1777, by Weishaupt, Zwack, and Knigge, which continued ten years and was then broken up by the discovery of their papers in the hand-writing of Zwack. They had receipts for producing abortion, filling rooms with stupefying odors, and divers like hellish things, and scores of counterfeit seals. We shall rejoice to hear of the like detection and disruption of the one that has made its home with us.

AMALGAMATION.

Married, in New York city, March 30, by Rev. Thomas Henson, Prof. W. G. Allen, of McGrawville, N. Y., to Miss Mary E. King, of Fulton, N. Y., daughter of Rev. Lynden King, of Fulton.

A case of amalgamation? The parties are the same who were concerned in the attempt at the feat they have finally accomplished, some time ago at Fulton. It created great excitement there at the time. Allen, the colored gentleman, denied that there was any ground for the report that they wished to be married, and she went off into Pennsylvania to teach school. Allen is said to be unworthy of and ashamed of his color, and has always said that when he married he would have a white girl. He was at one time at the Institute at Whitestown, and afterwards studied law in New York.—His aims made him unpopular with his own people and with abolitionists, who noticed his conduct at McGrawville. His marriage, it seems, is now a fixed fact, in black and white.—*Utica Gazette.*

The New York Tribune establishment is valued at \$300,000. The recent enlargement of the Daily papers creates an additional annual expense of \$50,000.

A lucifer match, which has passed through seven processes, costs by wholesale about one three hundredth part of a cent. By the most improved machine matches are split at the rate of 60,000 per minute.